

CIVIL POLICE.

RETRENCHMENT PROPOSED

	P.I.	S.I.	J.M.R.	D.F.R.	P.C.S.		P.I.	S.I.	J.M.R.	D.F.R.	P.Cs.
Bangalore City	...	...	...	12	114						
Periyapatna	...	1	...	...	...						
Turuvekere	...	1	...	...	...						
Korastagere	...	1	...	...	...						
Holenarsipur	...	1	...	...	...						
Dudda Range	...	...	1	...	...						
P.T.S. Bangalore	...	2	...	...	...						
	6	1	...	12	114		6	1	...	12	114

ADDITIONS PROPOSED

Mysore City	...	...	...	...	46						
Kolar Gold Field	...	...	...	...	81						
Davangere	...	...	...	...	27						
Tumkur	...	...	...	1	4						
Civil Station	...	...	...	...	50						
Drivers for Jeeps of Districts and one Station wagon for Mysore.	...	...	...	15	1						
	...	...	...	16	159		...	...	...	16	159
Net Result							-6	-1	...	+4	+45

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Revenue Department for the year ending with 30th June 1949.

READ—

Letter No. A. 4-Per. Y. 1-48-49, dated 14th December 1948, from the Revenue Commissioners, forwarding a report on the working of the Revenue Department for the year 1947-48.

ORDER No. R. 2206-8—L.R. 299-48-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1949.

Rajasevaprakashta Sri S. Narayana Rao, M.A. (Hons.), continued to be in charge of the Department during the year under report.

2. *District Charges*.—Except in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chickmagalur Districts where there were changes in the personnel of the Deputy Commissioners, the other Districts continued to be in charge of the same officers.

3. *Sub-Divisions and Taluks*.—The Tumkur Sub-Division which was being continued on a temporary basis was placed on a permanent footing and new Taluks with Gudibanda and Bhadravathi as Headquarters were constituted during the year. The Kumsi Sub-Taluk was abolished and added on to the Shimoga Taluk.

4. *Jamabandi*.—It is seen that this work was completed in respect of almost all the Taluks before the close of February 1948, except in the case of a few Taluks which was done after February 1948. But still it has to be observed that some more details should have been mentioned regarding the work turned out and whether proper scrutiny was done regarding various accounts, such as inam statements, miras takthas, tank books, etc.

5. *Tours and Inspections*.—The tours and inspections of the Revenue Commissioner and other officers of the Department were done as usual. It is gratifying to note that the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, toured for the largest number of days, viz., 293 and inspected the largest number of roadside and interior villages, viz., 1,265 and the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, camped out the largest number of days, viz., 104. The work of inspection of villages has not received adequate attention by the Deputy Commissioner, Chickmagalur.

6. *District and Taluk Conferences*.—As usual the District and Taluk Conferences were held to schedule during the year, the District Conferences, being presided over by the Ministers of Council. A special feature of these Conferences was the organisation of the exhibitions along with the District Conferences and awarding of prizes to some of the Village Panchayets, Gramasudharakas and Village Panchayet Chairmen for good work.

7. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions*.—Rainfall during the year was less than in the preceding year. It was neither timely nor well distributed in some areas as a result of which tanks in Kolar District did not get adequate supply of water. The yield of principal crops was normal, though the out-turn of crops in some taluks of Chickmagalur, Mysore and Mandya

Districts was less than that anticipated. The agricultural stock was generally healthy and public health was good throughout the State. The prices of foodgrains ruled high in the market as in the previous year.

8. *Scheme for Grant of Subsidy for Irrigation Wells*.—With a view to stepping up of food production, the scheme for grant of subsidies to the raiyats to enable them to sink irrigation wells was continued for a further period of three years. A uniform basis, viz., grant of 50 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per well, was ordered to be adopted in all the Districts.

An allotment of rupees five lakhs was provided for in the annual budget for grant of subsidies and instructions were issued for disposal of all applications for subsidies even if the total expenditure exceeded the allotment. Out of 6,705 applications dealt with, 4,832 applications were disposed of (2,045 by grant and 2,787 by rejection) and a sum of Rs. 5,10,844-8-0 was actually disbursed out of Rs. 11,04,138-8-0 sanctioned during the year. One thousand two hundred and fourteen wells were completed, bringing the total number of wells from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year to 3,677, and 1,966 wells were in progress. An area of 5,398 acres 6½ guntas of land was cultivated thus bringing the total area cultivated to the end of the year to 11,189 acres 22 guntas. The yield of grains during the year came to 16,536 pallas.

Government feel glad to note that the scheme has been uniformly popular in the maidan Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and Bangalore and hope that it will have a very promising future, with the advent of electricity and its use for agricultural purposes, such as lift irrigation by means of electric pumps.

9. *Distress*.—Although there was no distress in any part of the State during the year under report, seasonal remissions to the extent of Rs. 76,374 were sanctioned in almost all the taluks of Kolar District as the tanks did not receive adequate supply of water. A sum of Rs. 2,795 was spent in Tumkur District on "incomplete works" taken up under "Distress Relief" in the previous year. The supply of drinking water to men and cattle was sufficient in all the Districts and there was therefore no need to adopt any relief measures in any part of the State during the year.

10. *Material Prosperity of the People*.—The rainfall during the year was fairly adequate in all the Districts except in Kolar and in some taluks of Mysore, Mandya and Chickmagalur Districts. The out-turn of dry crops such as jola, ragi, was fairly good in almost all the Districts. The prices of commodities, such as ragi, jola and paddy soared very high on account of decontrol. The labour classes however found sufficient employment due to prevalence of high rates of wages in all the Districts. The standard of living of the common man showed a general tendency to rise. On the whole, the year was one of prosperity to the ryot class bringing down their general indebtedness to some extent.

11. *Cultivation (General)*.—(a) *Grow More Food Scheme*.—The several concessions granted under the Grow

More Food Scheme continued to be in force during the year. A total extent of 264,545 acres of land was granted from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year, and so far, an extent of 192,341 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. It is very necessary that the remaining extent should be brought under the plough early, if the State has to tide over the present food position.

(b) *Expansion of Cultivation—Special Projects*—(i) *Vani Vilas Sagar*.—Out of an extent of 9,394 acres 35 guntas (9,329 acres 7 guntas) under occupation, a total extent of 9,301 acres 7 guntas (9,896 acres 6 guntas) was cropped under "Karthiki" and "Vaishaki". Against a total demand of Rs. 99,219-3-11 (Rs. 72,179-11-2) including arrears, a sum of Rs. 89,794-15-2 (Rs. 47,976-6-8) was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 9,424-4-9 (Rs. 24,200-4-9) at the end of the year.

(ii) *Marconahalli Reservoir*.—The extent of land available for cultivation was 8,668 acres, excluding 1,764 acres removed from the irrigable extent as an anti-malarial measure and 8,500 acres were actually under cultivation. Out of a total demand of Rs. 10,73,364-2-11 under contribution, water rate and cesses, the collections amounted in all to Rs. 22,510-10-1. Consequent on the reduction of the rate of contribution from Rs. 175 to Rs. 125 per acre of irrigable dry land and from Rs. 175 to Rs. 60 per acre of existing wet and garden lands in the area, the balance outstanding at the end of the year under contribution was reduced by Rs. 2,91,396-7-10 and the total balance recoverable stood at Rs. 7,58,457-1-0. Even this reduced balance is very heavy and it is expected that the arrears will be considerably reduced in the coming year by the Special Staff sanctioned for collection work.

(iii) *Irwin Canal*.—An additional extent of 7,415 acres 25 guntas of land was brought under cultivation as a result of the extension of channels and the opening of the Thuraganur Branch. The total area under paddy, sugarcane and cotton in the area was 96,271 (98,502) acres; the area under sugarcane increased noticeably during the year due to the attractive price offered for sugarcane products, and the area under paddy registered a corresponding decrease during the year.

Against a recoverable demand of Rs. 84,29,979-7-0 (Rs. 82,57,131-9-8) including arrears, a sum of Rs. 13,73,659-7-0 (Rs. 14,30,262-14-9) was collected during the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 16.3 (17.3). The progress made in the collections is not at all satisfactory. Particularly as it shows a decrease compared with the previous two years. Systematic and strenuous efforts on the part of the staff are called for if the arrears are to be reduced appreciably. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Mandya Districts should watch the collections during the coming year and issue necessary instructions to the subordinate officers in the matter.

(iv) *Bhadra Right Bank Channel*.—The area under occupation during the year was 8,725 acres 28 guntas (8,696) acres showing a small increase of 29 acres 28 guntas. Out of a total demand of Rs. 40,470-5-2 inclusive of a sum of Rs. 8,950-0-11 under water rate outstanding recovery at the commencement of the year, a sum of Rs. 33,341 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,029-5-2 at the end of the year.

(v) *Anjanapur Reservoir and Channels*.—During the year, an extent of 11,603 acres 30 guntas was irrigated against 11,659 acres 8 guntas in the preceding year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 51,683-2-9 under water rate, a sum of Rs. 42,725-6-6 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,957-12-3 at the close of the year. Under contribution, the total demand and collections during the year were Rs. 52,000-6-2 and Rs. 43,579-11-1, respectively, and there was a balance of Rs. 8,420-11-1 at the end of the year. The out-turn of crops in the atchkat during the year was fairly good.

(vi) Administrative sanction for the construction of a dam across the Bhadra river near Lakkavalli in Tarikere Taluk has been accorded and this project when completed, will bring under its irrigable command an extent of 300,000 acres of land.

12. *Area under Occupation and Cropped*.—The total area under occupation during the year was 8,185,639 (8,198,175) acres showing a net decrease of 12,536 acres. The net

area cropped during the year was 6,450,632 (6,397,356) acres resulting in an increase of 53,276 acres. The percentage of fallows to the area under occupation for the State was 18.2 (20.7).

13. *Area under Select Crops and Cropped*.—While the area under paddy, jawar and ragi decreased by 3.5, 31.3 and 4.0 per cent, respectively, there was an increase under horsegram, cotton and sugarcane, the percentage in the case of sugarcane shooting up to 22.4. The expansion of sugarcane cultivation is abnormally high at a time when there is a great necessity to bring all the available lands under foodgrains. The Deputy Commissioners should see that the area under commercial crops such as sugarcane, cotton, etc., is at the lowest, if possible.

The yield of paddy, ragi and jawar, however, remained the same and that of horsegram and sugarcane was slightly less than in the preceding year.

14. *Darkhasts*.—There were 21,223 darkhasts (ordinary) for disposal during the year and 15,688 of these were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,535 at the end of the year. An extent of 37,724 acres and 25 guntas of land was disposed of, realising a sum of Rs. 3,89,393-3-8. The total assessment levied on the lands was Rs. 48,192-14-3.

15. *Takrar Thakthas*.—A total number of 34,648 (35,079) Takrar Thakthas came up for disposal during the year, and 29,427 (29,729) cases were actually disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,221 (5,350) cases pending at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 87.0 (79.0). The number of cases pending in Bangalore District was very heavy, viz., 1,908. The Deputy Commissioner should see that the cases are disposed of expeditiously and that the subordinate officers are instructed to check up during their inspections, the Takrar Thaktha Registers, etc.

16. *Detail Contingent Bill of Land Revenue*.—The total demand under Land Revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year under report was Rs. 1,51,79,138 (Rs. 1,37,01,431) out of which a sum of Rs. 1,38,30,671 (Rs. 1,43,32,359) including a remission of Rs. 2,45,910 (Rs. 2,40,800) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,48,467 (Rs. 13,34,689). The percentage of total collection to the total demand was 94.6 (94.8). There was a net increase in the demand under Land Revenue proper and Land Revenue Miscellaneous by Rs. 59,848 and Rs. 1,43,018, respectively. The collections were on the whole satisfactory.

17. *Coercive Processes*.—The total number of processes of all kinds served during the year was 102,231 (78,425) and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 10,51,088 (Rs. 7,41,080).

18. *Loans*.—Out of a total allotment of Rs. 2,68,350 provided in the Budget for the year under report for grant of Taccavi, Land Improvement and Fruit Culture Loans, a sum of Rs. 2,54,873 was actually disbursed during the year.

(i) *Taccavi Loans*.—Out of 1,904 applications for Rs. 6,09,116 dealt with during the year, 919 applications for Rs. 1,89,205 were sanctioned, leaving 453 applications for Rs. 1,58,536 pending at the close of the year. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 2,67,098-8-11 and out of this a sum of Rs. 1,31,325-5-10 was actually collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,35,771-8-11. The percentage of collection to demand was 48.5. The collections are too poor and the outstandings are still heavy particularly in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to see that the arrears are collected in a systematic way and the outstandings reduced considerably in the coming year.

(ii) *Land Improvement Loans*.—Nine hundred and twenty-eight applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,89,025 were dealt with during the year, of which 320 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,05,200 were sanctioned, leaving a balance of 250 applications for Rs. 2,15,075 pending at the close of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 1,66,972-10-8 a sum of Rs. 75,571-6-10 was recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 91,401-3-10 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 46.5 (46.1) which cannot be considered satisfactory. Strenuous efforts are called for in the direction of reducing the arrears which continue to be very heavy. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should issue strict instructions to the subordinate officers and staff in the matter.

19. *Co-operative Decrees.*—Out of 4,111 decrees involving Rs. 6,08,734-12-2 that came up for execution by the Department, 1,397 cases were executed realising Rs. 2,51,762-2-6 and leaving a balance of 2,714 cases for Rs. 3,56,972-9-8 at the end of the year. The number of decrees and the amount involved therein are very heavy and the Revenue Commissioner is requested to formulate definite proposals, in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for speedy realisation of the arrears, if necessary, by a special agency.

20. *Tanks.*—There were in all 2,656 major and 21,053 minor tanks in the State during the year, of which 366 major and 2,260 minor tanks were in urgent need of repairs. Two hundred and twelve major and 628 minor tanks were restored during the year and the value of earthwork done by the Ryots was Rs. 51,271.

21. *Debt Conciliation Scheme.*—With the extension of the Debt Conciliation Scheme into the taluks of Malur, Bagepally and Anekal, the scheme was in force in 27 taluks and during the year the Tirthahalli Board was abolished. One hundred and sixty-six cases involving a total debt of Rs. 3,70,573 came up for disposal during the year; and of these 87 cases involving Rs. 1,88,013 were disposed of leaving 79 cases with a debt of Rs. 1,82,560 at the end of the year. As a result of the high prices realised for agricultural products, the beneficial provisions of the Act were not fully availed of by the ryots. It is, however, gratifying to note that old debts were being cleared off by some ryots without recourse to Courts or Debt Conciliation Boards.

22. *Record of Rights Scheme.*—Out of a total number of 244,622 cases dealt with during the year, 181,792 cases were disposed of leaving 62,830 cases pending at the end of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 55,03,278 under Record of Rights Fees, a sum of Rs. 46,93,555 was collected up to the end of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,09,723. Under Mutation Fees, a total demand of Rs. 14,91,741 was booked for the year and the collections came to Rs. 12,25,443 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,66,298 at the end of the year. The arrears outstanding both under the Record of Rights and Mutation Fees continued to be heavy. The Deputy Commissioners should see that better efforts are made in the coming year in the direction of reducing the arrears appreciably. The total expenditure under the Record of Rights Scheme upto the end of the year was Rs. 12,27,707.

General.—Government note that the working of the Department was generally satisfactory.

SYED ABDUL ALEEM, *Rev. Secy.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report of the Agriculture Department for the year 1947-48.

READ—

Letter No. T.A. 2-48-49, dated 24th January 1949, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, submitting the Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year, 1947-48.

ORDER No. A.F. 2328-50—AGRI. 89-49-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1949.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Sri K. H. Srinivasan, M.A., B.Sc., (Edin.) continued to be in charge of the Department during the year 1947-48.

Dr. B. T. Narayanan, B.A., Ph.D., F.I.C. continued to be the Deputy Director of Agriculture and was in administrative charge of the following sections:—

(1) Demonstration, (2) Agricultural Colonies, (3) Library, (4) Artist Section, (5) Kannada Agricultural Schools, (6) Koleroga work, (7) Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme and Lakkavalli Soil Survey.

3. *Agricultural Education.*—The Agricultural College and School at Hebbal having been transferred to the control of the Principal, Agricultural College and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, in the early part of 1947, the other schools continued to be under the control of the Agricultural Department.

Under the Post-war Scheme for the re-organisation of existing and opening of more Kannada agricultural institutions, a school was established at Garudapalya in Malur Taluk in

Kolar District on 1st July 1948. All the Kannada Agricultural Schools in the State offer one year's course in practical agriculture and have a common syllabus.

Ramakrishna Krishi Sala.—There were 14 students in this institution during the year as against 9 in 1946-47 and only 2 in 1945-46. Paddy, Sugarcane, Jola and Groundnut were the main crops grown on the school farm.

Somanahalli Agricultural School.—Twenty-four students were admitted during the year, of whom 21 students passed out. The area under cultivation was 26 acres, 10 acres being planted with paddy and 1½ acres with ragi.

Garudapalya Agricultural School.—The school was started in July 1947 with 28 students. Eight students dropped out later and 17 completed their course. The total area of the farm is 225 acres and measures are being considered as to how best the land could be utilised. Improvement and extension of coconut planting, raising a tamarind tops and extension of the orchard were put through.

4. *Agricultural Farms.*—Work on the several farms was continued during the year. Dry land ragi, irrigated ragi, monsoon paddy, fodder, Jola, onions and sugarcane were the principal crops grown on the farms. Several manurial trials were carried out to improve the production of ragi, paddy and sugarcane.

5. *Agricultural Engineering.*—During the year 4,189 ploughs valued at Rs. 1,13,417 and agricultural implements and tools valued at Rs. 25,808 were supplied to the Agricultural Depots and Sub-Depots for sale to the public. Other materials supplied were cane crushers, (Rs. 37,542) jaggery boiling pans (Rs. 51,500) and Persian wheels (Rs. 8,840).

The supply position in regard to steel and iron requirements deteriorated to a great extent during the year. Improved implements of the value of Rs. 88 lakhs are contemplated to be distributed during the next quinquennium.

6. *Grow More Food Campaign.*—This was one of the most important activities of the Department. With a view to stimulating the growing of food crops, all the concessions regarding the sale of seeds and manures in furtherance of the campaign were continued during the year. The seasonal conditions were fairly good in the beginning of the year, though there was delay in the onset of the monsoon. The distribution of rains was uneven, the September and October rains being very inadequate. Owing to the affected yields of ragi and paddy in the State, it became necessary to secure adequate quantities of seeds from outside. The total cost on account of the sales of seeds, manures and implements amounted to Rs. 3,96,220, Rs. 11,24,733 and Rs. 16,22,517, respectively, which exceeded the figures of any of the previous years. The value of the concessions allowed in the sale of seeds and manures was Rs. 6,21,618. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 83,208 was spent by way of transport charges on account of the movement of seeds and manures. About 2,12,328 pallas of seed paddy and 1,259-70 tons of manures valued at Rs. 1,08,636 were distributed under the kar paddy scheme. An area of 19,439 acres of kar ragi was brought under cultivation and seeds and manures worth Rs. 2,39,321 were issued to the raiyats during the year.

Kar Ragi Campaign.—The progress made in the cultivation of kar ragi was appreciable, especially in Mandya District. There was an extra production of 9,715 tons. A sum of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned for distribution of prizes to the deserving cultivators. An acreage of 19,430 was brought under kar ragi during the year.

Among the concessions that were extended to the cultivators in respect of the Grow More Food Campaign were (1) grant of lands on a five-year lease with option to the lessee to purchase them at upset price at the end of the lease period, (2) lease of unoccupied irrigable lands for a period of five years for temporary paddy cultivation, (3) subsidy for sinking wells in all districts up to a limit of Rs. 500 per well, (4) installation of electric pumps on easy terms, (5) restoration of minor tanks, only one-fifth of the cost being contributed by the raiyats, (6) low power charges for irrigation, (7) cheap tractor service, (8) sale of tractors to raiyats on hire purchase basis, (9) distribution of improved seeds to cultivators, (10) payment of subsidy at Rs. 10 per acre to registered growers of improved paddy seeds, (11) issue of seeds and manures free up to a limit of